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THE GERMAN MINISTER KILLED BY THE BOXERS

All Legations at Peking Save Four Destroyed.

REPORTED DEATH OF CHINESE RULER AND DOWAGER'S ESCAPE

Admiral Seymour Wounded—The Oregon Floated And Will Be Taken To Port.

TAKU, June 29th, official:—The Boxers are again bombarding Tien-tsin (the foreign quarter).

TAKU, June 29 (Official).—A portion of our (Japanese) detachment left for Tientsin by train this morning. The rapidity with which they boarded the train elicited compliments from the forces of the other powers.

From tomorrow the Peiho will be utilized for sending provisions and fodder to Tientsin.

The troops of the powers are daily adding to their numbers, and the railway traffic is becoming heavier and heavier. As it is urgently necessary for us to improve as much as possible the water communication with Tientsin, on which we may have to rely altogether at any moment, the dispatch as soon as possible of three or four small steamers with a draft not exceeding six feet is needed.

There being no prospect under the present circumstances of securing supplies in North China, we should be constantly supplied from home with provisions and fodder.

CHEFOO, July 1 (Official).—A detachment of our engineers was told off today to repair the railway tracks between a point four miles west of Chung-ching and Tientsin.

At 3 o'clock this morning provisions and arms and ammunition were sent to Tientsin by water under escorts commanded by officers.

Major General Fukushima went to Tientsin yesterday.

The delay in landing is due to the lack of lighters suitable for transporting horses, all such vessels along the shore having been secured by the troops of other powers.

CHEFOO, July 3 (Official).—The Tientsin arsenal was occupied yesterday by the allied forces.

SHANGHAI, July 2. (Jiji Special).—An official message emanating from a British source says: Baron von Kettler, German Minister at Peking, fell with four bullets in his body. He had been designedly enticed out of his legation by the Yamen (Tsung-li Yamen) which had falsely informed him that his presence was wanted on important business; other ministers received similar invitations, but they did not go.

SHANGHAI, July 1.—According to a telegram from Hanking, Liu Kun-yi received a telegram from Yu Lok on the 27th of June to the effect that the state of affairs in Peking is serious, and assistance by telegraphic communication is desired. The troops of the eight Powers already amount to 20,000 or 30,000 in the neighborhood of Peking. The city can not hold out for more than five days.

Another message to the same Viceroy from Yuan Shi-kai says that the foreign troops, having defeated the Boxers and the Chinese army, entered Peking on the 25th of June. (These telegrams are obviously untrue.)

Another telegram from Yu Lok to Liu Kun-yi says that the German Minister in Peking has been assassinated.

Another message says that Liu Kun-yi has been superseded, but has declined to vacate his post.

SHANGHAI, July 1.—According to official telegrams received by the Consuls of England and Germany in Shanghai, the German Minister was assassinated by Chinese soldiers on June 13th, and, with the exception of the British, Austrian and Belgian Legations, all the rest were burned on the 26th of June.

The China Gazette says that the corpse of the German Minister was guarded for a time in the Tsung-li Yamen, but, the Tsung-li Yamen having been burned by the Boxers, the corpse was dragged around the city. Prince Tuan now exercises supreme power.

HONGKONG, July 1.—The Viceroy Chang, having received orders to send troops to Peking, is preparing to send by land 2,500 men from Honan and 500 from Hopeh.—Japan Mail.

CHEFOO, July 1 (Official, per Admiral

Taku at Taku).—On the morning of June 26th the following communication was received from the commander of the German fleet: About a week ago, while on his way from the Legation to the Peas Government office, Baron Kettler, the late Minister of Germany, was severely wounded by the Chinese troops, and subsequently died of the injuries. The Chinese troops spoken of here are about 20,000 in number, and commanded by two Chinese Generals. The above information is said to be based on a letter brought by a certain party from Peking.

CHEFOO, July 1 (Official).—A special messenger dispatched by Sir Robert Hart and who left Peking on last Monday (June 24th), arrived in Tien-tsin on the 29th ult. According to him all the Legations in Peking, except those of Britain, Germany and Italy, have been destroyed (by the Chinese) and the missionaries and other foreigners who had taken refuge in the British Legation, have been receiving the closest attention from the enemy's sharpshooters. The big gun placed in position at the Legation has not, however, been brought into operation at the time of the messenger's departure; the situation was, however, very critical.

SHANGHAI, July 2, 9:30 p. m. (Jiji Special).—A Chefoo dispatch, dated the 26th ult., says that the Chinese have again surrounded Tien-tsin, and have renewed the bombardment of the settlements. The allied forces, it concludes, have asked for more field guns and big cannon, and also for more drinking water.

The same journal's Shanghai special of the same date, however, says: Tien-tsin is safe, and no further danger is expected. Five thousand men of the allied forces are stationed there. The Chinese troops have fled. The allied forces are burning the villages adjacent to Tien-tsin.

CHEFOO, July 2 (Official).—A force of 20,000 Chinese troops is reported to be advancing on Tien-tsin, and it is said that a part of them has occupied Yang-tung, which is eighteen miles from that city.

Another report says that a detachment of Chinese troops from Lu-tai has destroyed the bridges between Tien-tsin and Tonku, thus once more completely obstructing the railway traffic.

Although the means of communication between Tien-tsin (and Taku) by the river Peiho still remains open, the navigation is said to be difficult at places for ships of three or four feet draught, owing to the fact that the natives have opened the dam, and thus lowered the water level of the river.

SHANGHAI, July 2 (Jiji Special).—The foreign warships in port here and the principal business houses half-masted their flags today in token of respect for Baron Kettler, the late Minister of Germany in Peking.

CHEFOO, July 2 (Official).—A large force of Chinese troops is said to be now in the city of Peking, and the chiefs of the Boxers are stationed in the Tsung-li Yamen.

Of the Legations which had escaped destruction (as mentioned in the preceding telegram) the word "Italian" was a mistake for "French."

SHANGHAI, July 3rd, Asahi special:—According to information obtained from a reliable quarter, the French Consul in Tien-tsin has been murdered by the Boxers.

SHANGHAI, July 3rd, Jiji special:—Five hundred French troops landed at Taku yesterday. Twelve thousand foreign troops are now in Tien-tsin, and a force of 20,000 Chinese is stationed to the west of Peking.

CHEFOO, July 3, 3 a. m., Jiji special:—The general assault on the native town (the walled quarter) of Tien-tsin which forms the base of operations for the Chinese forces in the vicinity of that city, was commenced on June 30th.

LONDON, July 3rd.—The German Admiral reports the receipt of despatches from the Europeans in Peking, to the effect that great distress prevails there. The German Minister was murdered by Chinese regulars.

LONDON, July 3rd, 3:10 p. m.—The Kaiser, addressing the reinforcements departing from Wilhelmshaven, described the murder of the German Minister as a crime of unspeakable insolence and horrifying barbarity. The Emperor treated with contempt. This demands exemplary punishment and vengeance.—Japan Herald.

SHANGHAI, July 3rd.—There is no news from London, owing to the line being congested. A Chefoo telegram today says that the German soldiers at Peking have rescued the German Minister's dead body, and burnt the Tsung-li Yamen.

SHANGHAI, July 4, Jiji special:—The American expedition from Manila is crippled, there being only one transport available, but it is now believed that General McArthur will command five of the China Merchants

Steam Navigation Company's ships which fly the American flag.

Admiral Seymour's Report.

The Jiji publishes in this morning's issue the text of the report forwarded from Tientsin by Admiral Seymour to the Naval Department, under date of June 26th. It is as follows:

SHANGHAI, July 1.—I have returned to Tien-tsin with my men, having failed to reach Peking by railway. The allied forces under my command were twice attacked by the Boxers on the way to Peking, but we repulsed the enemy on both occasions, inflicting considerable loss upon them, while on our side we sustained none whatever. When we reached Langfang we again encountered a large force of the enemy, who offered an obstinate resistance, but were repulsed by our men. The losses sustained by the enemy on that occasion numbered about 200 in all, while five Italians were killed on our side. On the afternoon of the same day the British force at Langfang railway station was attacked by the insurgents, who were repulsed soon afterwards by reinforcements dispatched to that place. The losses on the enemy's side reached 100, while on our side only two bluejackets were wounded. Later on the allied forces proceeded to Ren-ting, and had another encounter with the enemy, when the latter sustained a loss of 975 men. We could not go by railway any further, owing to the destruction of the railway track at several different places, and therefore retreated to Yong-song in order to go up the stream to Peking from that place. Prior to our departure from Langfang I ordered two trains to stop there in order to enable part of our men to proceed later, but these trains were attacked, after my departure by the Boxers and the Chinese troops who had come from Peking, and fighting ensued, in the course of which 400 to 500 were killed on the enemy's side and six of our men killed and forty-eight wounded. At Yong-song I was joined by the men who came down there in three trains. All the trains were completely destroyed, and not a single one could be used for further work. Moreover, the want of provisions, together with the presence of numerous wounded soldiers, compelled us to retreat to Tien-tsin. Communication with Tien-tsin remained entirely suspended for six days, and accordingly we were deprived of the means of obtaining supplies. We accordingly marched back—though constantly attacked by the enemy—along the river, escorting at the same time the wounded soldiers carried in boats. We went on throughout the night, and at dawn reached the front of the ammunition depot at Tien-tsin. The guards belonging to the depot opened a desperate fire upon us; whereupon our force, led by Commander Johnston, charged, and occupied a part of the enemy's position, capturing one gun. The German and a little down the stream, silenced two of the enemy's guns, which they captured afterwards. The enemy attempted to retake these guns during the next few days, but in vain. We also captured provisions and a large number of guns of modern pattern and a quantity of gunpowder, with which we at once commenced firing upon a fort down the stream. We thus obtained provisions, etc., sufficient to support ourselves for a few days, but owing to the presence of so many wounded soldiers, we returned to Tien-tsin on the 24th, on the arrival of the 23d of reinforcements from that place. The ammunition depot occupied by our force was burnt down prior to our withdrawal.

The Jiji's extra issued this afternoon contained the following telegram:

SHANGHAI, July 4.—According to a report received by the China Gazette this afternoon (4th) Admiral Seymour was wounded (by a stray shot?) while sitting inside a house.

SHANGHAI, July 4, 7:56 a. m. (Private).—A Chefoo dispatch says that the allied forces commenced a general assault on the native town of Tientsin at 7 a. m. on June 26, and the walled city was occupied by 2 p. m. on the same day.

LONDON, July 5th, 7:15 p. m.—Admiral Seymour reports that a message from Peking dated on the 24th ult. has been received, which states that the Legations except the British, French, German and part of the Russian, have been destroyed. The Europeans have gathered at the British Legation. They have provisions, but ammunition is scarce. The Europeans hold the city gate near the Legation with Captured Chinese guns. There is not much sickness.

The Chinese have inundated the country near Tientsin, with the object probably of defence of the city south. The allied forces have sustained no injury.

SHANGHAI, July 5th, 10:10 a. m.—It was announced in London on the 3rd inst. that the German Emperor had ordered a Naval Division to prepare to proceed to China.

It was announced in London on the 4th inst. that German transports with 2,300 marines on board had sailed to China. The Kaiser witnessed their departure which was made the occasion of a patriotic demonstration.

A German Brigade of all arms composed of Volunteers from the army is being formed for service in China.

The Kaiser, addressing the marines before they sailed, said that a crime of such horrifying barbarity as the murder of the German Minister in Peking, demanded vengeance, and that he would not rest until the German and the allied flags had been planted on the walls of Peking.

A rumor is current in London that the allied troops have entered Peking, after beating the Chinese soldiers and the Boxers.

According to a telegram received from the China Gazette, the British dispatch boat Alacrity, 1700 tons, arrived at Chefoo from Taku on the 1st and reported that all the marines had been relieved by the land forces. The Chinese troops, 30,000 in all, which proceeded to Tientsin, have killed a number of British soldiers and have cut off their heads and feet. Eighteen wounded soldiers were carried to Weihaiwei on board the Alacrity.

According to a report derived from a German source, American missionaries and several ladies, thirty-five in all, arrived in Tsingtao today.

It is also reported from Peking that

SWEPT TO DEATH WHILE GATHERING SEA-SHELLS

E. Uhlbrecht Crowned at Makapuu.

VAIN EFFORTS TO SAVE Well-known Young Man Lost in Sight of His Companions Sunday.

Emil Uhlbrecht, a young man of family, met death by drowning in the heavy swell and breakers of Makapuu Point yesterday morning while he was engaged in searching for sea-shells. The details of his fate and the heart-rending efforts of his three comrades to save his life are pathetic in the extreme.

Yesterday morning bright and early Uhlbrecht, strong and hearty, went out beyond Koko Head in company with Harry Moore, D. E. Hayes and a young man named Rylander, riding their bicycles. After arriving at a point where they could not proceed on their wheels they left them and worked their way along the rocks, looking for sea-shells. Finally they saw some rare specimens out among the coral and rocks in the breakers and all undressed, keeping only their shoes upon their feet for protection against the sharp, jagged coral.

Uhlbrecht and Moore carefully made their way out to the place where the shells lay, working their way with caution from rock to rock as the swell of the ocean was very heavy and threatened to sweep them off their feet. At this particular place there is no beach, nothing but a long line of rocks rising jaggedly and precipitately from the sea, leaving a deep abyss of water ranging from ten to twenty or thirty feet. The surf rushes in with a terrific roar. The outcrop is as strong as the inward roll and by the peculiar formation of the shore, the water eddies round and round like a maelstrom.

All went well for a while. As each wave came in the two men braced themselves and prevented the surf from carrying them off their feet. Moore and Uhlbrecht were about six feet apart. Suddenly a wave, bigger and fiercer than any which had preceded it, came upon them. It rolled over both men, completely submerging them. They hung on to the coral with hands and feet. Moore's hands were torn, but he held on grimly. He was almost suffocated and thought the wave would never recede. An interval of a few seconds sufficed for him to catch a breath and a glimpse of the spot where Uhlbrecht had been standing. Moore glanced just in time to see the ill-fated man torn from his hold upon the rocks. Then Moore was again struck and battered by the receding wave. He fought desperately for his life and managed to cling to his support. Almost drowned again, the wave finally passed over him and left him in an exhausted condition.

He looked for Uhlbrecht. The latter was struggling for life in the midst of the foam and breakers, but not a sound escaped his lips. Moore felt that his companion was lost, and before the next wave came in he crawled up to a place of safety, knowing that he too would be drowned if he attempted to save Uhlbrecht, as he was too weak to make an effort. The only reason Moore can assign for his own safety is that he had a better place to cling to. He says, and Hayes and Rylander reiterate his statement, that no man, no matter how strong a swimmer he be, could live in such a whirlpool of water. They would be dashed upon the wall of rock.

In the meantime Hayes and Rylander looked about for a piece of timber or rope with which to throw to Uhlbrecht, but neither was to be had. They undid their suspenders and knotted them together, but to no purpose. Uhlbrecht was being carried further and further out by each receding wave. When he was forty feet away from the rocky ledge he began to show signs of departing strength. Those on shore yelled: "Keep on treading water!" He obeyed them as long as he could. But he could make no progress. The eddying water carried him off his feet and whirled him about like a cork.

Finally, with an agonizing look, Uhlbrecht sank from sight. As his head was submerged the right hand was thrust high above the water and a mute farewell was waved to his companions on the shore.

Hayes, who is a strong man physically, broke down while he was telling his story to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who had responded to a telephone call for assistance. The only sign of Uhlbrecht he saw was the last sight of Uhlbrecht as he slowly sank beneath the waves almost unstrung the three who had watched the deceased struggle against death for six minutes. To them, they said, it seemed more like hours in minutes for the body to be washed in toward the shore, but it never came. The maelstrom continually worked it further and further away from the shore. Hayes at one time thought Uhlbrecht was drifting in, and he rushed down to the water's edge. Lying flat upon his chest, he worked himself out over the water as far as his strength would allow him. His feet were dug in to the rocks for support. He clung by one hand and then another, wildly hoping against hope that the unfortunate young man would float in toward him. At one time he was coming within his grasp, but as suddenly was washed back. Hayes knew that if the water did bring Uhlbrecht in it would be to dash him against the rocky wall, perhaps to his death, but he hoped to get a firm hold upon him before that happen-

ed. Hayes' hands and arms were considerably lacerated by his efforts.

Finally the three saddened men came into town and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was notified. He met them at a place on King street, but it was getting late and he decided that nothing could be done. He believes from his knowledge of the action of the water at Makapuu point that the body will eventually be washed in upon the beach at Waikiki. A thorough search will be instituted today along the entire shore, and boats will be utilized in an effort to locate the remains.

Emil Uhlbrecht was a machinist by trade, 28 years old, employed at the Union Iron Works. He lived at Kapiolani Park just this side of Camp McKinley, and leaves a widow and three small children. He was once the champion bicyclist of Southern California, and had been here over a year. He competed in the Kamehameha Day races.

When the Advertiser reporters who went to the America Maru late last night reached her they were greeted with cries from the deck that the Oregon was safe. The Maru's passengers shouted that the battle ship had been floated and was in deep water in good condition.

SHANGHAI, July 3.—The American battle ship Oregon is expected to be floated today and will, it is thought, be safely towed to Port Arthur.

ADVERTISER'S BOAT GETS LATEST NEWS

Great excitement prevailed along the water front for an hour or two last night. About half past eleven o'clock it was reported that a man-of-war was firing guns and making signals of distress right off the harbor. It was supposed that she had gone on the reef. What vessel it was. Everybody who caught the message over the telephone wire made a rush to the water front, and things were pretty lively at the pilot office. No pilot was at the office at the time, and the night watchman there telephoned for one immediately. Captain Macaulay responded. The vessel was evidently from the Orient or from that direction. It was thought that it might be the Solace from Guam. All haste was made to the scene of supposed disaster. About 11:45 p. m. the pilot boat started out. The pilot was in a hurry. He would take nobody out to the vessel. The Advertiser immediately secured a rowboat and two reporters started at once for the vessel, which lay about a mile and a half outside the harbor, arriving alongside just as the pilot boat was leaving. All the stories of wreck and disaster proved false. The steamer was the America Maru, from Yokohama and Hongkong, safe and sound and away ahead of time. She had simply burned blue lights and had fired no guns.

The Advertiser boat was not allowed to tie to the gangway, nor were the reporters allowed aboard.

The latest Yokohama papers were lowered over the side, the Advertiser receiving five days' later news of the outside world.

A few passengers were on deck and were much surprised to see the Advertiser men, cheering them as they pulled away for the shore. They laughed heartily when informed of the reports ashore about their making signals of distress.

Comte de Potier Arrives.

Comte de Potier, the new French Consul for Honolulu, arrived last night on the America Maru from China to relieve Monsieur Moet. The official has been expected here for some time. When the representative of the Advertiser went alongside the vessel last night while she was lying outside the harbor Comte de Potier was on deck and anxiously inquired for the present Consul, and was disappointed when told he could not land until this morning.